

## THE TIMES.

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## NEWS SUMMARY.

## VIRGINIA.

Highland county favors the renomination of Hon. St. George Tucker.—Peabody Summer Normal is in session at Staunton.—General Field made a speech at Gordonsville.—The tobacco house of Mr. A. P. Moore, at Cartersville, was destroyed by fire.—Mrs. John Dorman, of Petersburg, is dead.—Mr. J. A. Perkins, of Newport News, is dead.—Mr. W. G. Ballard, of Fredericksburg, died in that city of typhoid fever.

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., July 7, 1892.—I, W. Campbell, Esq., My Dear Sir,—I desire to thank you for sending me a copy of the resolution adopted by the Democracy of Middleborough, and to assure you that the kind allusion to me therein are fully appreciated. I do not recollect that those adopting these resolutions speak of the Force bill as a horror of Republicanism. Such doctrine as it embodies is a direct attack upon the spirit and theory of our Government, and while such a measure especially menaces the welfare and prosperity of the South, it must be condemned and denounced by all those everywhere who love their country and have the least claim to be numbered among those who believe in the principles of true Democracy. Very truly yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We present you our compliments and with them our first art supplement. The picture has been secured at great expense, and we trust it will have a hearty reception in the homes of our friends. The artist is now at work on the drawing for the second number in THE TIMES' art series and the pictures will be ready next month.

Remember that these pictures are also, quite free to all subscribers, but we do not give them with the thought that they add one iota to the intrinsic attractiveness of THE TIMES. But everybody likes to get something for nothing; and then, too, with a paper that so unworshippingly scorns sensationalism in its columns, a bit of color blended in its literary life will not, we hope, be unwelcome occasionally.

We give these pictures only to subscribers, and those who live out of Richmond should watch the dates on the labels of the paper, for unless their subscriptions are paid up they will not enjoy the premium benefits offered with THE TIMES. The pictures, as we have said, are costly, and as we give thousands of them away free we cannot give them to subscribers who are delinquent.

In a short time—probably as soon as September—we hope to give these premiums oftener.

FOLLOWING close upon the expected Treasury deficit comes the report of large shipments of gold to Europe. The New York Journal of Finance says that "various theories have been advanced for the movement, but the significant fact remains that since July, 1890, the gold in the Bank of France has advanced from \$44,000,000 to \$60,000,000, while the reserves of the other countries are practically unchanged. This would indicate that the movement is a feat of French financing." From whatever source it proceeds, however, the fact remains that there are very large shipments of gold which our banks are endeavoring to stop by refusing to pay out gold certificates for checks drawn against sales of sterling, a move which the New York Post says has caused much diversity of opinion in financial circles. According to that paper, however, there is one point upon which all are agreed, and that is that the refusal of banks to pay out to exporters anything but treasury notes and greenbacks would merely shift the burden from the banks to the treasury, and in an emergency hasten the fixing of a premium on gold.

SOME Northern papers say that "General James Shields, veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, ex-governor of Oregon Territory and ex-Senator of Illinois and Minnesota, is said to be living in abject poverty on a small farm in Ohio. He is eighty-two years old."

If by this is meant the General James Shields of the Federal army during the war who was known as Stonewall Jackson's commissary, he has been dead long ago.

STRIKES seem to be chronic in Homestead. At last accounts all the servants girls in the hotel there at which General Snowden stopped were on a strike because they said the soldiers were "too smart" and ordered them about as if they were slaves. This was more than they could stand, and so they asserted their German-American free citizenship by taking French leave. To their credit be it said they have not tried to keep other girls from working.

THE many friends of Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, deeply sympathize with him in the death of his estimable wife. She is said to have been a lovely and brilliant woman, of many attainments and her husband's best friend and most trusted adviser. The Masons of Richmond especially, who remember so vividly and with so much pleasure his eloquent address on the laying of the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple, will hear of his bereavement with sincere regret.

HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON has started on his journey to meet Mr. Cleveland in New York, where they will both be officially notified of their nominations as President and Vice-President on the Democratic ticket. No doubt both will be greatly surprised and will wonder why in the world so many drowses are being exhaled.

## THE LABOR QUESTION—UNION VS. NON-UNION WORKMEN.

Surprising as the statement may be to some of our readers the labor question is not so much a conflict between labor and capital as between labor and labor.

There is something harsh in the expression, "a labor market." It sounds as if human flesh and blood, brains and energy were something for sale as meats and vegetables in a market, and yet this is but the truth. There is a large and increasing number of people who have nothing to sell except their labor. It may be muscle or may be brains, or may be, and generally is, a combination of both. Nor is this condition a hardship, for at this very time the reward for high-class labor and the prospect of wealth for clear, strong, well-instructed brains were never so great in the history of the world. A thousand-fold better secure to a son a clear head, a strong arm and a good education without a dollar than to leave hundreds of thousands to a feeble or incompetent, characterless weakling. The history of distinguished Americans profusely illustrates the truth of this statement. No one can tell what a giant of industry, finance or science may be hidden in the form of a boy or man who offers his services for sale on the labor market.

The two great divisions of workmen are now union and non-union workmen. The union workmen form themselves into a voluntary organization for the purpose of sustaining each other in obtaining from their employers terms satisfactory to their organization. The non-union workman remains free and makes a bargain to suit himself, without reference to any other person. The union organization was for many years considered unlawful and was condemned, but it has long since been recognized as one of the legitimate means whereby workmen may protect themselves from oppression and secure the best terms for their labor. The limit, however, of their lawful action is found in their right as a body to withdraw from the service of the employer who does not meet their demands. And this right is a tremendous lever, indeed a terrible club, in their hands to secure not only just, but liberal, and sometimes extravagant, concessions from the manufacturer. Any one familiar with the manufacturing business knows that its success depends, not merely upon the machinery and an abundance of capital for the purchase of supplies, but chiefly upon the proper organization of the workmen in the shop and having the right man at the right place, and such an organization rightly fitted together, is the result of only long and tedious effort, and the study of the qualities of each man so as to put him in the place for which he is best suited. The disruption of such an organization, then, by the withdrawal of the trained workmen is almost like throwing a complicated watch into pieces. The right to do this the workmen have in a labor organization, and so secure liberal terms from men who might otherwise be indisposed to do them justice. If, however, an issue arises between the employer and the employee, and the demands of either side are not conceded by the other, there is no alternative except a separation. The workmen have the right to quit, the employer the right to stop. In either case it is like a little war. If the workmen were to leave for other countries as silently and as peacefully as the sora take their departure at frost, they would inflict a terrible blow upon the manufacturer by the complete disorganization of his business, and this of itself is sufficient to accomplish all that any workman could reasonably demand. But when, in addition to the right to leave their employment in a body, they go further, and not merely by persuasion and peaceful argument, but by violence and bloodshed, and prevent any other men who may be anxious and willing to learn their work and do it from taking employment, the union workmen are no longer law-abiding citizens, but in deed and in fact revolutionary anarchists. They desire not merely to exercise their constitutional right of individual freedom, but to oppress and tyrannize over others. The recognition of any such claim as this would be equivalent to resolving a free republic into a social existence more intolerant than any tyranny in Russia. And to understand and meet this danger is one of the most serious matters that now confronts the American people. And every step which looks to the impairment of the right of every citizen to come and go and contract as he pleases under the law, without fear of interruption, should be maintained at all hazards. This is the issue to-day at Homestead. The leaders of the Amalgamated Association refuse to accept the terms which the Carnegie people offer, and thereupon they have set about to prevent anybody else from accepting them. No matter how mean Carnegie & Co. may be, that does not justify the defiance of the fundamental principles of American liberty.

As a matter of fact, however, the great majority of industrial wage-earners prefer not to be members of any labor organization. They prefer not alone their own freedom, but are averse to imposing on others restrictions they would themselves resent. Moreover, they know by experience that the reliance of a workman is, after all, upon his own skill and industry, sobriety and reliability, and that the effort of the union is too often devoted to equalizing the wages of men who ought not to be paid the same by holding up the trifling and repressing the able and diligent.

The last census showed that out of a population of 65,000,000 there were about 20,000,000 of persons who labor for compensation, and of these 270,000 were connected with the Knights of Labor, which was at that time more numerous than perhaps it is now. The Federation of Labor, with the Knights, would hardly carry the total number of organized labor to over 800,000. So the vast army of American workmen are non-union men, and they have some rights, and among these is the right to work for a living.

## THE FORCE BILL.

The Force bill which passed the Republican House of Representatives in 1890, and which Harrison, Reed, McKinley and all the other Republican leaders declare that the Republican party intend to make a law, if they carry the coming election, and which is a plank in the platform of the Republican party, is a most vicious piece of general legislation. It is vicious not alone because it would be the most terrible curse to the people of the Southern States that could possibly be inflicted upon them, but it is vicious in its general theory, and would soon end the freedom of all elections.

Its main idea is that elections shall be conducted, controlled and the results certified by men who are really foreigners in the neighborhood of the elections. The vital principle necessary to the integrity and purity of all elections is that those who conduct them and certify their results shall

be amenable in some form to the electors voting. So long as the electors can hold the election authorities responsible they have a watch and guard upon them and a guarantee of conduct governed by law. So soon as they lose control of these authorities the authorities do, in respect to the elections, whatever their interests or natural viciousness prompts. This feature of the Force bill is the one which we of the South know would be used for our ruin and destruction—this feature is the one which converts it into an engine for the destruction of all integrity in elections.

The bill provides that the United States Judges shall appoint supervisors of elections in their judicial districts, who are charged with the duty of supervising and overlooking the elections in cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in entire congressional districts exclusive of such cities upon application of 100 voters, or in counties or parishes forming a part of a congressional district upon application of fifty voters. We know, of course, that a scoundrel can always get 100 negroes to sign the application for the supervision.

The supervisors are to attend all registrations, challenge persons, personally inspect and copy the original registration books and papers, attend elections and detect and expose the improper or wrongful manipulations of the lists. In case of failure of local election officers to put the statutory oath to a challenged voter and to pass at once upon his qualifications, then the supervisors are to apply the test and receive and deposit the vote. They are also to personally inspect ballot-boxes before elections, keep independent poll-lists and inclose rejected votes (indorsed with the name of the voter) in envelopes. In addition to these duties the supervisors are required to make—in towns of 20,000 people and upward—a thorough house-to-house canvass before election, to inform voters upon inquiry where and in what box to deposit their ballots and to scrutinize naturalizations. Let any one think for himself of the friction that would be caused in every community by a set of strangers offensively poking their noses under the above programme into all the affairs of the people. It would be intolerable.

When the election is over these supervisors are to canvass and count the votes, and they are to make returns to a board of canvassers appointed by the United States Judge. This board is to make a return of the election to Congress and the person returned by this board as elected is to go on the rolls of the House of Representatives as the Congressman from that district.

It is very plain that under this bill the neighborhoods lose all control over their own elections. The election is dominated from its beginning to its finality by strangers appointed by the United States Courts and the man is made a member of Congress whom the strangers choose to declare to be elected. Congress of course becomes at once the creation of these strangers. They can make it what they please. Instead of the neighborhood selecting their representatives they are selected for them by a power emanating from the Government of the United States.

The principle of responsibility to the vicinage is ended and the United States Government acquires the power to perpetuate itself forever. We know perfectly well that under the operation of this law the entire delegation in Congress from the South would be scoundrels whom the negroes select, and we know perfectly well that a Congress thus constituted would impose upon us of the South a government whose main desire would be to renew the horrors of the reconstruction period. Are our fellow-Democrats of Virginia prepared to bring this curse on themselves by straying off from their brethren to Third party movements?

## STAGE-STRUCK.

When a young man or a young woman becomes possessed of an inordinate passion to appear on the stage, and is fairly incited with a love of being gazed at and applauded, when either of them get it into the head that to act Hamlet, or Macbeth, or Imogene, or Rosalind, or some modern sensation, or to play the orator, is just the very essence of life then they are said to be stage-struck, and it is a pretty bad kind of a lunacy. It takes the roughest treatment, hard knocks, mortifications, snubs, and walking up and down in the cold air of the world to bring them to their senses. This is the case of an acute attack. But when it is chronic, of the sort that boys catch at college, as when the sophomores get to making speeches and never get to be anything else; or when they assume or cultivate a heroic phiz and tragic gait, and start life under high pressure, then they are often incurable, and the world must take them for what they are worth. They can never be reduced to a normal, standard gauge. This sort dreams tragedies, talks rhetoric, cleans its teeth artificially, meditates epics, lies, sits, walks and stands for the painter and sculptor, and sighs to solemn music. Its life furnishes free theatricals.

The actual theatre is that gives the name to this affection. But the thing itself appears, not only wherever there is a stage or a rostrum to display the victim or manifest to the world unappreciated greatness, but everywhere, on "all the world"—the big "stage."

It seizes the human being in the earliest period of spoiled babyhood, when absurd parents teach the child to "act" and make a show of it, and it hangs on till the last closing scene, where often in the very article of death the theatrical or heroic tells of the presence of the ruling passion for sensation. Stage-struck is indeed a kind of insanity or mania that all of us are familiar with, but don't care to define or classify as a disease, because it is accepted as regular or "the style." The general fact is that "all the men and women are but actors"—stock or stars. And that is so, because we are, the most of us, ashamed or afraid of our real selves. And alas!

What a tangled web we weave,  
When once we practice to deceive!

A poor fellow, at the very outset of life is dazed and bewildered with the sight of wonderful beings around him, splendid men and women, heroes, orators, dignitaries, officials, and his ears are filled with the praises of them. By the simple law of contrast, he finds himself sinking into the inferno of the undistinguished. The proclamations sound in his ears: "To be famous is heaven, to be unknown hell." And he must dash into the throng and rush for honor and glory or be lost. And he is taken with the high fever—stage-struck. He must have honor's livery, he must make a mark and be looked at or read about or die. And through what scenes and changes, through what burlesques of life, is he made to pass! And equipped for a stage life, committed to one of fraud, what discredit does he put upon his own native, actual self. He starts a life of fraud, and he knows it, and all the world knows it. And the devil mocks his vain efforts to be what he is not. He makes himself ridiculous, and these

burlesques make up the commonplace world. Here is the leading figure after Agamemnon's style:

"Whose conceit lies in his hamstring,  
And loves the wooden dialogue and sound  
T'with his stretched footings and the scaffolding."

And all the commoner sort of pretenders after the same general model, from degree to degree, till we reach the dorky, "Brother Bones," playing big. Or in the other sex, the first lady in society that never drew a natural breath, or felt a natural impulse, or heard of an unselfish or unambitious affection and yet claims to be queen of her misrepresented sex. And from this travestied ladyship down to the belle of the ball-room that oglingly bids for tribute from all spectators—talking to her friend and "speaking to the galleries." These are special cases worth a study, but with no good lesson to impart but "Go thou and do otherwise."

It is a pity to see how people cheat themselves out of their honest livings. Every man and woman is honorable and profoundly interesting because of the Divine original. But fraud in every shape is despicable. A fool "strutting to his confusion" makes angels laugh and weep alternately. On the other hand he or she, who, in a lowly and honest walk and conversation, shows true self-respect and a modest sense of high manly or womanly responsibility is revered everywhere.

The most irresistible charms and fascinations of the one sex are those that come the nearest to being true graces of the soul. And what the world most honors and delights in in the other is unselfish and unambitious sterling manhood. The elements that make up that are prettily told: Justice, Temperance, Verity, Stableness, Bounty, Perseverance, Mercy, Lowliness, Devotion, Patience, Courage, Fortitude. The other sort was years ago immortalized as "Old Fuss and Feathers," bursting with his own bigness.

## NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

Natural gas has been discovered in Conway county, Ark.

The remains of Cyrus W. Field were buried Friday at Stockbridge, Mass.

Maverick (Boston) National Bank stockholders have been stunned by a notice of assessment.

About twenty granite cutters at Harrisburg struck Friday for nine hours a day instead of ten.

Miss Belle Ramsey, of Bell Creek, W. Va., was killed by a bear a few days ago while walking in the woods.

S. B. Nettleton, special agent of the Treasury Department, says the seals are fast disappearing and will soon be exterminated.

Senator Roger Q. Mills, who has just returned to Washington from Texas, is enthusiastic for tariff reform and says Cleveland will be elected.

The treasurer of the National Federation of America Friday sent \$1,000 by cable to Justin McCarthy and John Dillon, the Irish leaders, at Dublin.

The Puget Sound board of health has ordered absolute quarantine against British Columbia on account of the prevalence of small-pox at Victoria.

The State Department denies the report that the United States have secured one of the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific for use as a naval coaling station.

The State Millers' Association of Michigan has adopted resolutions requesting the Michigan senators to vote for the passage of the Hatch Anti-Corruption bill.

Commodore Ellbridge T. Gerry's beautiful steam yacht Electra, the flagship of the New York Yacht Club, went ashore Friday on Tuckerneck Shoal, Mass.

The United States cruiser Boston, at San Francisco, will be ordered to Honolulu to relieve the flagship San Francisco, which will go to San Francisco to be docked.

A Montreal dispatch says that President Van Horn denies the report that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends to build a bridge across the Niagara gorge.

A. E. Stevenson, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, left Chicago Friday for New York, where he will join ex-President Cleveland for the notification formalities on the 20th.

A telegram from Ottawa says that a number of Canadian manufacturers have declined to exhibit at the World's Fair because of the hostile attitude assumed of late by President Harrison toward Canada.

Notice was posted in the mills of the Asahet Manufacturing Company, at Maynard, Mass., Friday, informing the operatives that on and after July 15th wages would be the same for fifty-eight hours as heretofore for sixty hours.

The United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius early Friday ran aground on the Shuten Meadows, in the East river, at New York, but was floated at high-tide without having sustained any injury, and proceeded on her way to Newport.

In addition to the case of typhus fever found on the steamer Nevada, at New York from Liverpool, on Thursday, two cases were discovered Friday. The steamer passengers, among whom the cases were found, were immigrants from Russia.

At a meeting of delegates of various societies in Chicago on Thursday night resolutions were adopted denouncing the Senate conditions to the World's Fair appropriation, and pledging assistance to the local directory in case that body rejects the congressional aid.

The steamship Wanderer, plying between New Orleans and Central American ports, sailed from the former place on Thursday, but was forced to return owing to a mutiny on the part of two of the crew, who made a murderous attack on the captain and mate.

The rear coach of an excursion train on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad was overturned at Evansville, Indiana, on Thursday night, owing to the carelessness of a switchman in turning a switch too soon, and eleven passengers were badly injured, two fatally.

A steam threshing machine, while passing through one of the streets of Latrobe, Pa., Thursday was blown to pieces by the bursting of its boiler. One of the horses was killed and several persons, including James Morgan the driver, were injured by flying scraps of iron. Plate-glass windows were also broken.

The trouble between the New England Terminal Company and the New England and Housatonic lines, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, has not been adjusted, and no freight or passenger trains left Brooklyn or Boston over the Long Island railroad, which has a transportation contract with the Terminal Company.

The Chicago District Turners, representing 2,000 members, have adopted resolutions requesting the House to reject the Senate World's Fair bill until the conditions relating to Sunday closing and the sale of liquors are removed, and declaring that "the appropriation if passed as proposed will be scornfully rejected by the people of Chicago."

The executive committee of the Granite Manufacturers' Association at Boston has made a proposition to the National Stonecutters' Union in order to bring about a settlement of the existing troubles. The union decided to submit the proposition, which relates to the term of the wage scale and the method of terminating it, to the local branches.

Legal proceedings were begun at New Haven, Conn., Friday against Judge Lucius P. Deming to make him show cause why he holds the position of judge of criminal common pleas court. Judge Deming was appointed April 1, 1887, for a term of four years, and has been holding the office since the expiration of his term owing to "the legislative muddle."

In the Window Glass Workers' Convention at Pittsburgh Friday a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the executive board to present to Congress the desire of the organization for the passage of a law prohibiting the introduction of armed bodies in strikes or labor disputes. It is understood that an effort will be made in a few days to reorganize the International Glass Workers' Union, which includes the workmen of the United States, England, France, Belgium and Italy.

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Just what you want before going away for the summer you can buy here at greatly reduced prices to avoid carrying them over.

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